

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name WEONA PARK CAROUSEL

Other names/site number DENTZEL STATIONARY MENAGERIE CAROUSEL

2. Location

Street & number ROUTE 512 N/A not for publication

City or town PEN ARGYL N/A vicinity

State PA code PA county NORTHAMPTON code 095 zip code 18072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Bruce D. Deery Exec. Dir. June 10, 1999
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other. (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture/fair

Recreation & Culture/work of art

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: stationary menagerie carousel

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

roof STONE/slate

other animals: wood

carousel structure: wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Art

Period of Significance

1923 - 1949

1923 - 1949

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

DENTZEL, WILLIAM H.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Penn Argy1 Borough
11-13 N. Robinson Ave., Pen Argy1, Pa. 18072

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Less than 1 acre.**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Estelle Cremersorganization Historical Land Research date 10/15/'98; Resub: 3/4/99street & number 1801 Ridge Road telephone 610-469-6977 - contact personcity or town Pottstown, state Pa. zip code 19465**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Pen Argyl Area Park & Athletic Associationstreet & number 739 Pen Argyl Street telephone 610-863-9719city or town Pen Argyl state pa. zip code 18072**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Weona Park Carousel
Northampton County, PA

Section number 7 Page 1

The Weona Park Carousel is a three-row Dentzel stationary menagerie carousel with hand-carved and painted wooden animals from three periods of Dentzel Company work: ca.1890s, ca.1905, ca.1917. As a factory assembled menagerie machine, the carousel bears the plaque of William H. Dentzel, "manufacturer of Carrousels and Organs, 3641 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa." as it was installed in Weona Park in 1923. There are 44 animals, all original to the date of Weona Park purchase, in the forms of 3 giraffes, 3 reindeer, 3 goats, 1 zebra, and 34 horses. There are also 2 sleighs. The carousel is housed in its original frame building which was finished July 2nd, 1923, to enclose the carousel. As one of only two remaining stationary Dentzel menagerie carousels bearing original factory paint on the animals, the Weona Park Carousel holds distinguished integrity among still operating carousels.

Situated on gently sloping ground, the Weona Park Carousel is a unique drawing card for an otherwise recreational park. Its polygonal enclosure stands out at the entrance to the park at the head of the park midway. Route #512 divides the park into two sections, the southwest part, 11.6 acres, holding the midway and carousel, the northeast part, 6.7 acres, holding natural areas, auxiliary tennis courts and a basketball court. The midway holds several picnic pavilions, kitchen facilities, a mini Ferris wheel and a Kiddie car ride, a mini golf course and a Tot-lot, all dated in the 1950s or later. The midway leads to a band shell, tennis courts and the swimming pool with large bath house. The park is bordered on the northwest side by East Main Street, town residences and light commercial endeavors. More residences and some wooded areas border the east and southeast sides, while South Main Street and the Albion Slate Quarry bound the southwest side.

The carousel enclosure is a one level frame building containing 5,040 square feet. A substantially-made wooden polygonal building, it is supported with sixty-eight concrete piers that underlay a wooden millwright frame with steel outriggers. The building is 20' high at the center with a diameter of 80'. The building is approached by 3 exterior step units, dated June, 1935, each 10' wide reinforced concrete, the units bounded with 2 and 3 single pipe railings. There is one handicap ramp installed in May, 1993. There are 24 sections, each 10'6" wide at the outside frame, and each section marked with 5"x5" posts capped at a height of about 4' with a 5"x6" ledger beam and infilled to the floor with plain painted siding. Each 10' section holds a 5' high hinged panel that serves to completely close the building when it is not operating. These wooden panels are raised or lowered by individual hand-operated rope and pulley.

The roof is a polygonal gable clad with slate shingles, each section drawn to a single point at the center. A finial resembling a crown sits atop the gable point. The rafters overhang the building sidewalls by 3' and expose their rafter tails. Built-in wooden benches around the inside perimeter of the building offer seating space for over 200 people in case of rain. Pine tongue-and-groove boards create a floor between the inside of the building perimeter and the platform of the carousel. A picket fence, 3' high surrounds the carousel inside the building for crowd control and safety. It was installed in June, 1935.

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The single-level carousel platform is 36' in diameter and is independent of the building. It, too, is floored with tongue-and-groove decking. The carousel floor turns off a central pole, or central mast. Each animal is held aloft on a steel pole secured in the carousel platform. The carousel is powered by a 5hp electric motor last refurbished in 1995. The flat belt cam wheel driven motor is enclosed in a 15 panel mural of local scenes approximately 8'-10' high. Originally the motor was simply enclosed in a small boarded-off room in the center of the carousel. It was enclosed as presently seen in February, 1985. The 15 panels were articulated by local and semi-local artists at that time and are not a replacement for earlier murals. The painted scenes are reminiscent of the late 1800s-early 1900s nature-based fine arts style.

The Wurlitzer organ #146 was original to the 1923 installation and sat close to the center mast on the carousel platform. The organ ran off a flat belt fly wheel pulley attached to the large wheel pulley that moves the carousel. In need of repair, it had been stored for the winter in a storage area beneath the carousel from which it disappeared about 1972. Its whereabouts are unknown, but it is believed that it still exists. Since then, music from cassette tapes is played through a speaker system.

Flourescent lights were added to the interior of the building about 40 years ago, and a security and fire alarm system with 10 eye sensors and 18 smoke alarms were added in the 1980s.

Of the 44 hand-carved animals that make up the carousel, three are leaping deer with real antlers, three are running goats with carved wooden horns. Both the deer and the goats have intricately-carved 'coats' to resemble natural hide and hair. The menagerie also includes three very special giraffes in individual poses - one a 'leaf-eater,' one a 'listener' with face turned slightly sidwise, and the other looking straight ahead. The single zebra is believed to be of the 1890s period when Gustav Dentzel, father of William, was still carving. No two of the 34 horses are alike and all are in some degree of motion. Some are dapple-grays, some are pintos, others are bays, roans, or shades of tan blending toward whites. All animals have bridles and bits, saddles, and full trappings carved into the forms. Manes and tails are each individually styled and part of the carvings. There are two sleighs, or plank seats, one ending in a large carved and painted shell and the other ending in a swan pattern. About one-half of the animals have been cleaned and restored at this time. Of the restored animals, three of the horses have been identified as the work of Daniel C. Müller, one horse the work of Salvatore Cernigliaro, and there will probably be more carvings identified when the cleaning is complete. There are no missing parts on the menagerie animals or horses; where a piece has broken, it has been carefully saved to be reattached when cleaned and repaired.

Located on the eastern edge of the borough of Pen Argyl, the park has grown to include athletic fields, a very large swimming pool with high diving pier, a band shell, community center, picnic pavillions, playgrounds and a small amusement area where the historic carousel is situated. Only the historic carousel is being nominated with its permanent and original frame enclosure and its immediate setting. The Weona Park Carousel is a main attraction in the park and has been maintained in excellent condition for seventy-five years, open and operating every summer. Still in its original placement in the park, it is a fine example of The Carousel and Carousel Art.

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The Weona Park Carousel is important under Criterion A as a significant example of a particular recreational genre associated with the emergence of public recreational facilities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America. The Weona Park Carousel is also significant under Criterion C, and is illustrative of the development of animal carving as a functional art form creating novel and colorful attractions as practiced by the Pennsylvania company of William Dentzel. The period of significance for this carousel begins at 1923 when it was installed in Pen Argyl by the Dentzel company and continues up to 1949. Since it has operated on a regular summer schedule every year since 1923 and will continue past the present, its significance will increase with each passing year.

PEN ARGYL BACKGROUND

Pen Argyl lies in the Lehigh Valley in Northampton County. Its name derives from Welsh 'Pen' (Mt.) and Anglo-Saxon 'Argyl' (Argillite) as Mountain of Slate. The town's first support came from slate quarrying, an industry that began there in 1854. In 1880, the Bangor-Portland Railroad reached Pen Argyl, and in 1881, the Central Railroad of New Jersey came through the village. These events were followed by a building boom in 1882 when a total of 70 buildings were constructed - more than 50 houses, a skating rink, a hotel, the Lincoln School, four churches, and two office buildings. The same year, the small town was incorporated as a borough. The Lehigh & New England (L&NE) rail line made Pen Argyl the center of operation for its entire system. By 1889, it was a regular stop on the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie & Boston (PPB) run from Slatington, Pa., to Campbell Hall, N.Y. The PPB merged with the L&NE about 1905, and acquired 175 miles of track between the Lehigh Valley and New York State and located car shops in Pen Argyl. New car shops, an engine house, and classification yard on 100 acres came in 1917 to give a second financial boost to the town.

WEONA PARK

Prior to 1919, school and local athletic games had been played on a field belonging to the Albion Slate Quarry. Spectators used the slate rubbish banks as a grandstand. Fearing someone might get hurt, the company gave notice that the field could not continue to be used. The town burgess called a public meeting to which 115 people came, and it was decided to purchase a 17-acre tract with stream at the end of East Main Street. It was purchased for \$5000 providing that the land would always be used for athletic or park purposes and not for private gain. The Slate Belt Trolley Company paid for a right-of-way through the tract but never exercised their franchise. They never became involved in any further way in the park. Individual townspeople and companies donated either time, money, or machines to clear and prepare the tract, and a park association was formed. The Association was chartered in 1920. A contest was conducted in 1921 to name the park, and out of hundreds of suggestions, the name chosen was "We-own-a-park", shortened to Weona Park.

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The initial concept was that it would be just an athletic facility; however, its greater potential as a recreational park center and playground was soon realized. The first years were spent in providing playing fields and in building a swimming pool with a diving pier. In 1923, it was decided to purchase a carousel for added interest. The Association was directed to the William H. Dentzel Company in Germantown, Philadelphia, from whom they purchased a pre-owned carousel that the company adapted to Pen Argyl's specific purse and desires. The carousel had first been at Brandywine Park, Delaware. Built in 1917 by the William H. Dentzel factory, it was leased to a concessioner at Brandywine who, in 1920, had traded it back to the Dentzel company for a "Jumper" carousel. Pen Argyl wanted a true menagerie of animals, rather than all horses, and the Dentzel company accommodated from their stockpile, providing animals from three different periods: the 1890s, about 1905, and about 1917. The whole machine was a Dentzel carousel that wore the William Dentzel plaque when it was repainted at the Dentzel factory in 1923. Because all the animals came from previously used carousels (returned to the factory as trades, a common practice at the Dentzel factory), they were repainted by the factory and delivered to Pen Argyl as a color-coordinated 'contemporary' carousel. When William Dentzel did this, he only repainted those parts that needed repair or color-coordinating. Some of the bodies of the Pen Argyl menagerie are still in the first factory coat of paint. It is thought that Pen Argyl may have chosen to purchase pre-owned animals in order to get menagerie animals - goats, deer, giraffes, zebra, all more expensive than horses - within their \$6000 budget.

THE DENTZEL CAROUSEL COMPANY

The Dentzel Carousel Company was begun in Germany in 1837 when Michael Dentzel (1809-1869) travelled in horse-drawn wagons over the southern German countryside with his portable hand-carved machine, going from fair to fair or market. In the fashion of Wanderung, he sent each of his four sons to America. Second son, Gustav (1848-1909) introduced America to its first amusement park carousel in 1868 with a machine he had brought from Germany. Himself a master carver, he set up the Dentzel Carousel Company in Germantown, training his two sons, William H. (1876-1928) and Edward P. (1881-1961), in the family art. They carried on the business after Gustav died. William embellished the carousel and took it to its grandest state of development. He has been called "America's Carousel King." Edward was also a master carver, but relocated to California. When William died, Edward closed the company in Germantown. The company does, however, continue today in California in modified form under William Dentzel, III, grandson of Edward.

Gustav and William hired German and Italian immigrants classically trained in the old world style of carving. The most gifted of the early carvers were the Müller brothers, Daniel C. and Alfred. They stayed with the Dentzels until 1902 when they set up their own independent shop as D.C.Müller & Bro. The Dentzels replaced them with Salvatore Cernigliaro (known as "Cherni") who worked with the Dentzel company 1902 through 1926, its highest period of art. The Müllers returned to the Dentzel company in 1917 to augment this rich period.

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Much has been researched and argued as to fine points of carving that differentiate the styles and periods of these men...the 'heraldic' lion or the 'Cherni' lion; thin lower jaw and prominent chin on a long face vs. a broader face; the tail positions - over the back or under the body; the goat beard that bends forward or backward, &c. What is accepted as Dentzel, Dentzel/Müller, or Salvatore Cernigliaro carvings are spectacular detailing on manes, the definition of fur on animal coats, the very muscular build of the animals (obviously created by men who understood anatomy), the vigorous, energetic stances, the natural arch of a neck, the bend of a leg. Pen Argyll giraffes are descriptive of three periods - the inside row giraffe ca.1895, thought to be a Müller but may have been a Gustav or William Dentzel, the outer row 'leaf-eater' ca.1917, and the middle row 'listener' somewhere between 1902 and 1917 and both thought to be the work of Cernigliaro. Of the three reindeer, the inner row deer is the oldest at ca.1900, the beautiful middle row deer dated at 1917 and either a Müller or "Cherni", and the outer row deer dated at slightly earlier than the middle row deer. The zebra is especially regarded because zebras have become rare in the historic carousel menageries. It is thought to be about 1895 and may have been done by one of the Dentzels.

Daniel Müller is known for the most magnificent horses ever carved. They are extremely realistic, powerful and life-like, often with military trappings. The Dentzels, the Müllers, E.J.Morris, and others, created what is known as the Philadelphia Style carvings, all working in the Philadelphia area at about the same time - 1890-1930. E.J. Morris, a Philadelphia businessman and carver, was bought out early by Philadelphia Toboggan Company (PTC) now located in Lansdale, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Style was very realistic in the tradition of the best old-world wood carvers. Directly competitive was the Coney Island Style which exhibited wild manes, flamboyant colors and jeweled trappings, and was more stylized than realistic.

The band organ was part of the carousel from earliest days, usually produced by a steam-driven bellows as in pipe organs. Originally similar to a hand-crank organ, the Wurlitzer-type organ became standard on American carousels. Many of these, including the Pen Argyll carousel, have been replaced by electronic systems, CDs, and other appropriate recordings.

CAROUSEL COMPARISONS

Very early carousels were either human or pony powered, spun by pushing or pulling the sweeps around like horizontal wheel spokes. The first true American carousels were either stationary or "flying" carousels. The flying carousel attached its horses to chains that swung outward as the floor revolved. The stationary carousels mounted the animals on a floor-to-ceiling pole. After about 1910, overhead shafts and galloping crankshafts were introduced and they became more popular than the stationary carousel. The oldest still running carousel in America is at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, built by Charles W.F.Dare Company of New York in 1876. It is a 'Flying Horse Carousel.'

Considered a great drawing card for any park, the carousel was familiar to the Pen Argyll region, for Allentown's Dorney Park had a William Dentzel 3-row carousel in 1921, and Allentown's Central Park had a PTC 4-row carousel about the same time. Bushkill Park at

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Easton had a Dentzel/Müller machine in 1923/4. However, none of these are presently in operation or intact. The Dorney Park machine was broken up and distributed among the Dorney family, and has been replaced with a later carousel. The Easton-Bushkill Park machine was sold and is now in storage in Ohio. PTC claims to have built the finest carousels, legendary for durability and style, but PTC were not carvers themselves. They built machines of very good quality with animals from various contracted carvers. Still in business, they merged in 1997 with Carousel Magic of Mansfield, Ohio, to do their carving.

Kennywood Park near Pittsburgh, advertised as "the Roller Coaster Capital of the World," has a 4-row Dentzel carousel dated 1927. Its platform is 54' in diameter and holds 64 animals (50 jumpers and 14 stationary); however, its animals were completely stripped in 1975-76 and re-painted by Carnegie-Mellon art students. Knoebels Amusement Park at Elysburg, Pennsylvania, has two carousels - The Grand Carousel and the Kiddieland Carousel. The first is a Loof/Carmel 4-row machine purchased in 1941 for Knoebels from a New Jersey amusement park. It holds 63 horses and you can still try to catch a brass ring for a free ride. The Kiddieland Carousel, a Stein and Goldstein machine, is a 2-row carousel dated 1912-1918. These carousels are part of much larger businesses and serve as drawing cards to a greatly larger clientele. They are a part of a variety of thrill rides. Both Dorney Park and Kenneywood feature their roller coasters ahead of their carousels. The Weona Park Carousel reflects the earlier type of stationary carousel in its pristine 1923 paint and simple enclosure.

Much of the integrity of existing historic carousels still operating has been compromised by poor or ill-advised restoration. Over the years, layers, or coats, of additional varnish and new paint (even hard porch and marine paints) have darkened the animals considerably to the point of losing their original lustre and brilliance. As carousels regain popularity, attempts to restore their appearance have been undertaken, not always by the best standards. A Dentzel/Müller menagerie machine at Watkins Regional Park, Calvert County, Maryland, often called the Cheseapeake Beach Carousel, is being "carefully restored" animal-by-animal; but the method not only strips off all the layers of paint and grime, it also re-paints them with a white primer before the new coat. Although the final product is pleasing (due to the skill of the restorer), the originality is lost. Another equally harmful practice has been to coat the animal with fiberglass. Pen Argyl restoration, done by Lisa Parr, an expert in the field of carousel animal restoration, is using the gentlest method of cleaning and removing dirt, grime and coats of paint down to the factory layer, and only retouching where needed. The final effect is a recapturing of the original shining opalescence that Dentzel sent to Pen Argyl in 1923.

The Weona Park Carousel has been authenticated by both the American Carousel Society and The National Carousel Association, as one of only two stationary Dentzel menagerie carousels bearing original factory paint on the animals and still operating. The 'other' is a 3-row menagerie Gustav Dentzel (1905) carousel at Ontario Beach Park in Charlotte, N.Y. There are three that are in museums - the Smithsonian Institution, the Shelburne Museum, Vermont, and the Indianapolis Children's Museum, Indiana, which retain original paint but are no longer operating as rides. There are larger Dentzel carousels, and certainly larger, more grand shells, but the Pen Argyl carousel is a gem of a wholly authentic and completely original menagerie exhibiting the carving skills of the Dentzels, Müllers and Cernigliaro, carvers of immense power and artistic style. Their carousel animals are sought

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out by collectors not only of carousel art, but also by collectors of artistic expression through sculpture. This makes a two-edged sword that puts an incentive value on breaking up the carousels for individual sale of the animals. The Weona Park Carousel is fortunate to have survived completely intact from its inception date of 1923, is still standing and still operating on its original site in its original enclosure.

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Telephone interviews:

- Bender, Steve, Mgr.-Weona Park - July-October, 1998; February, 1999.
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Verbal Boundary Description:

At a scale of 1"=40 feet - Beginning at a point in Pennsylvania Route #512 approximately half way between the park walk-in entrance and the park main drive-in entrance at the southwest edge of the highway and proceeding Southeast 10.5° 40 feet; thence SW 58° 40 feet; thence NW 18° 40 feet; thence NW 51° 50 feet and NW 12° 15 feet to the south edge of Route #512; and thence following the south edge of highway #512 in a curving line generally SE direction approximately 79 feet to the place of beginning; CONTAINING approximately 25,000 square feet or less than one acre.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the Weona Park Carousel was drawn to include the carousel building and its setting as seen from Pennsylvania Route #512 among a light stand of native trees in a park-like atmosphere. The carousel was an early attraction at Weona Park and was accompanied by picnic facilities and a pond-like swimming hole plus open fields for ball games. Over the years, these have evolved into substantial functional buildings, none of them representative of the first years of Weona Park. The single representative attraction that remains is the carousel. For that reason, only the carousel is being nominated. The park continues to fulfill the recreational needs of Pen Argyl and its vicinity and has moved forward in supplying their needs. The present buildings, with the exception of the historic carousel, do not fall within the 1920-1949 period of significance.

5965 1/4 NE NE
(SAYLORSBURG)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Wagon Park Geogol, Northampton Co, PA
Bangor Quad zone 18, 479060, 4524240

75° 15' 40° 52' 30" 1 840 000 FEET (N. J.) 480 000 m. E. 481 STROUDSBURG (JUNC. U.S. 209) 9.2 MI 12' 30" 483 5965 1 NW FIVE POINTS 2.7 MI. (STROUDSBURG)

